

CURRENT EVENTS PASS IN REVIEW

FRANCE AND ITALY MOBILIZE
ARMIES AS CONFERENCES BE-
GIN AT BERLIN.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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CHANCELLOR HITLER'S eternal threats of war, though coupled with protestations of peaceful intentions, are having their effect in almost every nation on earth. In his own land the result is probably one of its main objectives, for the Germans, in their loud political and military rearmament of the race, and regarding of its old position, are being swept of the grave economic problems which the rearmament has not yet been able to solve.

France, having desired the enlargement of its army and the increase in the term of enlistment, 1922, has been kept under arms. Mussolini placed along the Italian frontier to the Rhine area, Premier Mussolini of Italy, as minister of war, ordered the mobilization of the entire military class of 1913 estimated at 220,000 men. These advances being the strength of the army up to approximately 675,000, and when the more than 400,000 Fascist militia are included, the Italian forces number more than a million. The class of 1913, due to be dismissed soon, is being kept under arms. Mussolini made a hot speech to the nation in which he said Italy was ready "for any threat of war" and that "our desire for peace and European collaboration is based upon some notions of bygone days."

According to a Rome paper that usually speaks with authority, there will soon be held an Anglo-Franco-Italian conference to discuss the rearmament of Austria, Bulgaria, and Hungary. This has heretofore been opposed by the countries of the little entente, but it is supposed their views have been altered by recent developments.

Even in the United States the sentiment for at least adequate defense has been spurred. The senate and house conferees reached an agreement on the \$100,000,000 War department appropriation bill. The house conferees receded from a proposal to give the President discretionary authority as to the rate of increasing the army's strength to 175,000 men. The senate plan providing that the increase shall begin at once was adopted. The proposed increase, recommended by the War department as necessary to bring the army up to the "least allowable minimum" was the major new provision of the bill but it represented a gain in total appropriations of more than \$70,000,000 above last year.

As a preliminary to this meeting there was an important conference in Paris participated in by Capt. Anthony Eden, British lord privy seal, Evelyn Stuyck, Italian under-secretary of foreign affairs, and Foreign Minister Laval of France. Laval sought to stiffen the British attitude toward Hitler, but Eden tried to turn him from his determination not to deal with Germany until the League of Nations has passed on France's protest of German violation of the Versailles treaty. It is understood France proposed to impose severe economic penalties on Germany but that Eden persuaded Laval that such measures should be delayed until they had been delayed at the coming meeting of the powers at St. Germain. This conference was postponed for some days to give Eden time to go to Moscow.

RESTRICTIONS on planting spring wheat have been removed by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, who fears the effect of another widespread drought. The year's first crop report shows that farmers intend to plant 12,847,000 acres of spring wheat, as compared to 12,847,000 acres of spring wheat last year.

Another amendment which was adopted was that offered by McCarren of Nevada requiring senate confirmation of all officials receiving \$5,000 or more who would have charge of expenditure of the fund.

One of the efforts to specify the use of part of the huge work fund was given the approval of the flood control committee of the house. It is a bill to earmark \$800,000,000 of the money for flood projects in all parts of the country, and under it about 400 projects which have been recommended by army engineers would be started.

The committee was told the list of projects called for expenditure of approximately \$100,000,000 in the lower Mississippi river valley and that expenditure of \$181,000,000 would "prevent the devastating floods" in that area.

BY A vote of 202 to 191, the house voted to substitute the Panama currency expansion bill for payment of the soldiers' bonus for the "sound money" plan of Representative Vinson. A holier-than-thou thus deduced President Roosevelt's warning that he will veto immediate payment of the adjusted compensation verities. The administration is counting on the senate sustaining the veto.

William B. Belcher, Alabama lumber mill owner, was alleged to have paid minimum wage, and to have kept them employed eight hours a week more than the code maximum. Belcher did not deny the charges, but attacked the constitutionality of NRA legislation. He was sustained in a demurrer by Judge William Graham, whose recent ruling that TVA may not sell power in competition with private utilities gave some comfort to the administration. The Supreme court's decision in the Belcher case has been regarded as very important since it would go directly to the question of NRA's validity, and would make or break government control of industry.

JAPAN steps out of the League of Nations and flanked by her single avowed ally, Manchukuo, she faces the world as the self-chosen preserver of peace in the Orient. Japan's action is the culmination of a series of events started February 21, 1933, when Yokoichi Matsukata led the entire Japanese delegation in a walkout from the league assembly. Shortly after, Japan gave formal notice of her withdrawal from the league because the assembly had censured Japanese aggression in Manchuria. She has advised other powers that she considers herself guardian of peace in eastern Asia, and that outside assistance is neither desired nor invited. In addition, Japan has embarked on an armament policy marked by denunciation of the Washington naval treaty, demands for naval parity with Great Britain and the United States, and armed forces "sufficient to defend, but inadequate to attack."

HERBERT HOOVER suddenly projected himself into the political picture, and set wagging the tongues of countless politicians and observers. In a letter addressed to the California Republican assembly, meeting in Sacramento, the former President spoke his mind with utmost freedom concerning the doings of the Roosevelt administration, whose theories, he asserted, "are no longer a propaganda-milieu; they are self-exposed."

The Republican party, said Mr. Hoover, has today the greatest responsibility that has come to it since the days of Abraham Lincoln—to raise the standard in defense of fundamental American principles; and he called for a rejuvenated and vigorous Republican organization.

Here are some of the things Mr. Hoover said in arraigning the present administration:

"The most solemn government obligation that has been repudiated."

"The nation is faced with the great debt ever known to our country."

"The currency has been rendered uncertain."

"The government has been centralized under an enormous bureaucracy in Washington."

"Small business men have been disabled and crushed. Class conflicts have been created and embittered."

"The cost of living is steadily advancing."

"More people are dependent upon the government for relief than ever before. Recovery is still delayed."

Leaders of the regular Republicans in Washington were quick to declare their approval of Mr. Hoover's attack on the New Deal. Most of them scouted the idea that he was cynically looking toward another nomination, but the general impression was that he was in the way of becoming the leader of his party in fact as well as in name.

CONSIDERABLY mutilated the administration's \$188,000,000 work relief bill finally got through the senate by a vote of 65 to 16, and was returned to the house later, to be adjusted in conference. The senators accepted an amendment by Senator Thomas of Oklahoma for a currency expansion of \$375,000,000 through the issuance of silver certificates at the \$1.20 an ounce silver value of the treasury's silver stocks instead of the present practice of using the purchase value of the silver. However, it was confidently expected it would be stricken out in the conference. Previously the senate rejected Senator Wheeler's amendment for \$1,000,000,000 of new currency to finance the work program.

Another amendment which was adopted was that offered by McCarren of Nevada requiring senate confirmation of all officials receiving \$5,000 or more who would have charge of expenditure of the fund.

One of the efforts to specify the use of part of the huge work fund was given the approval of the flood control committee of the house. It is a bill to earmark \$800,000,000 of the money for flood projects in all parts of the country, and under it about 400 projects which have been recommended by army engineers would be started.

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is looking ahead to 1935. Authoritative word has reached the Capitol that he wants all controversial administration legislation cleared away at this session, so that congress can meet for a short and harmonious session prior to the 1936 Presidential campaign. Besides the relief bill, Mr. Roosevelt is said to be specially anxious to have congress pass his social security program; utility holding company legislation; a bill continuing NRA for two years; transportation regulation co-ordination; banking legislation; ship subsidy and increase in the capital of the Home Owners Loan corporation. If this can be cleared from the calendar, it may prevent any serious party squabbles that might interfere with plans to bring about Roosevelt's reelection. The White House is much concerned over rumors that congress may scrap a good part of the administration's controversial legislation.

SPRING arrived in the West with a stilling dust storm which shrouded the country from eastern New Mexico to the Great Lakes. Powdered soil whirled up from the drought-scoured prairies, the sun, and heat relentlessly upon the scene. A dozen deaths were reported, due to suffocation, dust-induced pneumonia and traffic accidents. Freight trains were rolled to sidings, and passenger trains crept along on slow rumbles. Schools were closed in a number of communities in western states. Wheat prices jumped from 2 to 3 1/2 cents a bushel as winds cut into the dry Southwest, and Governor Landon of Kansas appealed to President Roosevelt for aid.

THE government is ready to sell gold to foreign nations that can offer an attractive proposition. Secretary Morgenthau announced. Recent sales to the Bank of Mexico and to Guatemala, Morgenthau points out, have cleared the way to similar negotiations with other countries, although he emphasized that no other transactions are being considered at this time. No conditions were attached to the transactions already consummated. In dealing with Mexico virtually all her silver sales have been made to this country.

"We've got all the gold we can possibly use," Morgenthau added, indicating that the government would make no further undue efforts to accumulate the metal.

WITH considerable ceremony the Soviet government transferred to Japan full ownership of the Chinese Eastern railway and thus ceased to be an opposing factor in the Japanese occupation of Manchuria. In the official response of Foreign Minister Koki Hirota in Tokyo the sale agreement and general protocol were signed and the bargain was clinched by the payment by Japan of 23,333,000 yen to the Soviet ambassador.

CLARENCE DARROW, foe of NRA, and author of the famous report which attacked NRA more than a year ago, assailed the administration's economic theories, including the national recovery act. In his testimony before the senate finance committee, the famous lawyer whose sharp speech and fiery courtroom tactics have made him famous, denounced NRA as playing into the hands of big business the destruction of the "little fellow."

He argued that NRA attacked the problem from the wrong angle and that the real trouble lay in faulty distribution, thus assailing the theory of security. Darrow swept aside statements that NRA had helped organized labor, reduced unemployment and abolished child labor, with an assertion that it would have happened anyway. "The point put an end to child labor," he said, "There wasn't any room for it while fathers and mothers were out of work."

The suffering due to continued concentration of wealth would have gone on anyhow, he said, but added that NRA accelerated it.

"I am not an optimist," he added, "I may be an idiot, but not a cheerful idiot."

THE federal tree planting project will get under way in North Dakota on April 15. The project has already been started in other states, but the major development of the program will be centered in North Dakota this year. The state has been assigned a quota of 600,000 trees for a belt 35 miles long. This is only a part of the operations which envisage a 100-mile wide belt of trees extending from near the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico. The work started March 1 in Texas and Oklahoma, and March 15 in Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota projects will be started at the same time as that in North Dakota.

SEEN and HEARD around the National Capital

By CARTER FIELD

Washington.—This is the season for editorial comments and business men's explosions to the broad general effect that the senate should stop talking and get on with the work. The senate should work under such archaic rules, permitting almost unlimited filibustering—and that congress should attend to its knitting, pack its various bags, and go home.

There is nothing new about this complaint. It is almost as old as the senate itself. The critics, every year, are generally preceded by equally violent blasts about the house of representatives rushing through legislation without proper consideration. These come early in each session of congress. Critics of the senate for talking too much come later.

Certainly it is very irritating to a man in any particular line of business to be uncertain as to the future of the rules of the game under which he must operate—whether it be a code under NRA as at present, or a tariff schedule on his product, as often happens, or a tax, as happens once every few years. He is apt to grow very impatient indeed when he reads in his newspaper every day that this important—to him—subject is being held up in the senate because a group of senators insist on talking—either about that very question or perhaps something entirely irrelevant.

If the aforesaid business man has watched the wheels go round for any length of time, moreover, he knows perfectly well that speeches change very few votes. That the senate is never stampeded by a silver-tongued orator. So he may reach the conclusion that the whole performance is a silly waste of time.

Now most of this criticism is accurate. What is overlooked in the criticism, however, is that a debate on any measure serves to center the attention of the country on that measure. That it forces into the consciousness of the senators who will vote on it the views—not of their colleagues—but of their constituents back home who will be affected by that legislation.

Filibusters Fail

The late Hoke Smith, of Georgia, in opposing a cloture rule in the senate, was fond of observing that a filibuster had never in history been a really good measure. Regardless of the merits of this, it is certainly true, in the opinion of nearly every man who has watched the senate over a long period of years, that few filibusters, if any, have ever succeeded that ran counter to popular sentiment as demonstrated later.

For example, it is generally accepted that at the time Woodrow Wilson sent the Versailles treaty to the senate for ratification, the country as a whole was behind the treaty and behind the League of Nations. Had it been possible to force an immediate vote, the United States would have approved the treaty, and would have been in the League of Nations and the World Court immediately.

As a matter of fact, when that fight started, there were only two senators—Borah and Reed of Missouri—who really wanted to kill the treaty. Before the vote was taken there were nearly twenty killers, and only a few who did not want reservations of one kind or another. Without that long-dragged-out fight, the later judgment of the people of this country would not have been served.

This may seem far-fetched at the present moment, but due to the long dragging out of the work relief bill, which has so distressed some communities, much has been done behind the scenes on other legislation. The utility holding company bill, for example; the old age pensions and unemployment insurance measures; and NRA continuance, which still requires, not voting, but time for crystallization of opinions as to the best thing to do.

Had the senate been operating under rules similar to those in the house, it is quite possible that the whole program would have been passed by now. In its various original forms. Even New Dealers now admit this would be little short of a tragedy.

Work Relief Troubles

President Roosevelt's work relief troubles have only begun. The nearly \$1-billion-dollar bill was steered safely through the rapids and shoals of congress. Amendments, which would have hamstringed it—hosting it beyond its limits of what was possible or reducing it below what he thought would be effective, or substituting the dole or adding inflation—were all beaten. But the problem still remains.

Now the question is—how to make it work. How to give every "employable" person—the goal announced by the President—a job?

The difficulties are innumerable. For example:

Total amount: This is not considered sufficient by any expert who has studied the problem. It is no secret that the President himself does not think it large enough. He made the amount what it was, not because that was sufficient, in his judgment, but because it was as large as he dared even consider.

Earmarking and promises: The earmarking was not desired by the President, and his friends in the senate managed to make the language so elastic that, if the President desired, he could virtually disregard it. For instance, the discretion given him to modify any item, up or down, by 20

per cent of the total of the bill—not just the total of that item. But the earmarking was made, and the President has no desire to provoke further troubles with congress later on by disregarding such expressed wishes so flagrantly. The same might be said to apply to all the private promises made to individual senators as to what would be done in their states. As, for example, the agreements calmly announced by the two Vermont senators.

Slow to Borrow

Hesitation of states, counties and cities to borrow: A considerable part of the money, under the general plans as announced before the introduction of the bill by the White House, was to be loaned to states, counties, cities "authorities," etc. The idea is that these governmental units would borrow money for specifically approved projects, and would sometime not only pay interest but repay the principal.

All the information available here is to the effect that many of these local governmental units are heavily loaded down with debt burden, and would prefer the federal government to take their troubles off their shoulders. Hence there is reported a loathness to borrow which may handicap the working of the whole plan, or at least to make the eventual debt burden of the federal government much greater than the President had estimated.

Discontentments

This is one of the worst problems of all, the point being that states, counties, cities and authorities in many instances have already borrowed enormous sums from PWA, and are not only paying interest, but expect to repay the principal. How are they going to feel it—as many suspect—the federal government is forced virtually to make donations to other states, cities, counties and authorities for the same sort of work? In the one instance the federal government will be loaning money, getting a fair rate of interest, and expecting to get the principal back. In the other the federal government, for precisely the same type of project, will be making an outright gift.

Plenty of political trouble is in sight on this.

Then there is what might be called the time lag. For the truth is and has been for some time that no definite program for the spending of the four billion odd dollars has been worked out. This is not mere supposition. It has been stated again and again by the President in talks with senators and members of the house; it has been stated by virtually every official of the administration testifying before congressional committees. It is only partially true, but there is going to be quite a lot of delay in getting under way.

Finally, there are the difficulties involved in the proposed fee system, awarding jobs without competitive bidding. Longhand runs riot on that!

Japanese Cotton

Tremendous importations of Japanese cotton cloth, with resultant closing down of New England mills, has caused a sudden and pernicious demand on the part of New England senators and members of the house for action to stop it. Among the steps demanded are immediate hostings of the tariff duties, cutting off the Japanese imports on the charge of dumping, and stopping of all processing taxes on cotton products so that American manufacturers and workers will not be penalized.

Figures submitted to Robert Lincoln O'Brien, chairman of the tariff commission, by Senator David I. Walsh show a startling advance in cotton cloth imports from Japan. The Massachusetts senator points out that in 1931 a total of 1,700,000 square yards was imported; in 1934, 7,000,000, but that in January of this year alone importations amounted to 7,000,000 yards. In February, to 12,000,000 yards, and that on the first day of March alone the imports were 5,000,000 yards. Which makes a total of 24,000,000 yards brought in from Japan in the first 60 days of this year!

"I am sure," said Senator Walsh in calling the attention of Chairman O'Brien to these facts, "you will agree with me that these figures are startling and that these imports have greatly added to the distressing situation already existing in the cotton cloth industry. Let me add that this industry is in a very desperate condition. I refer to the industry located both in the North and in the South. A leading southern manufacturer, who is a member of the textile code authority and a member of the Industrial Advisory Board of the NRA, approving code Number One (cotton textile code), has recently stated: 'All the best mills, no matter where located, are losing money. Many mills have closed, and others are reducing the pay of employees, in an effort to survive. Possibly a hundred or more have closed during the past two or three months, and more will close shortly.'"

"The Rhode Island Telegram, of Providence, R. I., recently stated there were 22 mills closed in that immediate section. A textile mill in another state, employing ten thousand people, is threatened with the necessity of closing. The bishop of Fall River is calling upon members of the New England delegation, pointing out the desperate plight of the cotton cloth industry in Fall River and vicinity."

Senator Walsh then pointed out that the processing tax on cotton should be absorbed by the \$4,000,000,000 relief bill, saying that no competing fabrics are subjected to processing taxes. He also suggested that code authorities be permitted to reduce operations when necessary and conditions justify it.

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"QUOTES"

COMMENTS ON
CURRENT TOPICS BY
NATIONAL CHARACTERS

ROOSEVELT CRITICIZED

By JAMES THURLOW ADAMS
Eminent Historian.

When President Roosevelt took office he was faced with three crises. First, a psychological crisis, the people were in a funk. Second, a social crisis, unemployment was serious and people were talking of communism and all sorts of radical things. And third, there was the economic crisis.

I think the President handled the first crisis unskillfully and built up an entirely new feeling. As to the social crisis, he had to take measures that perhaps were not sound economically, but since the country had no debt and was far behind Europe in social measures, perhaps were necessary. But the economic problem has been badly handled, with a lot of half-baked measures and a lot of money thrown away.

ABSENTEE OWNERSHIP

By HENRY FORD
Motor Car Manufacturer.

Unless the worker in American industry is enabled to use and enjoy the products of industry, the natural balance cannot be maintained. Our only market is our people. I believe that wages will continue to go higher, not as a result of politics or from purely humanitarian motives, but as the result of the kind of management that will enable men to earn more.

In my opinion, absentee ownership in industry is one of the chief obstacles to higher wages: for two reasons:—It imposes an extra tax on an industry in the form of unearned dividends, and it will not or cannot give the same attentive care to conditions that ownership and a regard for the good name of the business and the product can give.

HUMAN RIGHTS FIRST

By R. B. BENNETT
Prime Minister of Canada.

Governments were blamed for things they had never done, for things they could not do, through sheer impossibility of the tasks requested of them.

Always the critics, the Liberals, are harping, using violent language, making personal attacks, anything to make it more difficult for the present government to function.

They have not made a constructive suggestion, they have done nothing.

Far back in 1912 I first raised my voice in the house of commons. I realized then, and said so, that the struggle was between human and property rights.

Today, as 21 years ago, I favor human rights first.

I was young and hopeful, then, and I still am young and hopeful.

A CATHOLIC PROTEST

By ARCHBISHOP GONZALES
Mexican Prelate.

We believe it to be our conscientious duty to protest before the nation against the innumerable outrages committed in the state of Durango, which have not only violated the rights of the church but also the most elemental rights of citizens.

Almost all my priests have been imprisoned without cause, even the judicial authorities finally so declaring. Those priests who with our authorization were registered according to law have been expelled from the state.

Almost all the churches are closed, leaving vast regions and towns without accommodation for the faithful to comply with their religious duties. Durango seminary was closed with an exaggerated show of force, several professors being imprisoned.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

By ROBERT F. WAGNER
U. S. Senator From New York.

VIEWED merely as a means of helping the jobless, unemployment insurance is infinitely surer and cheaper than better-sketcher plans devised after the business ship is sinking in the form of depression. But its chief merit is that it will act as preventive rather than cure. If the law now proposed had gone into effect in 1922, we should have collected between then and 1931 over \$10,000,000,000 to pay out in unemployment benefits. This huge mass of purchasing power would have cushioned the depression and prevented its ravages from cutting so deeply into our economic life.

PURCHASING POWER LACKING

By WILLIAM BOURAH
U. S. Senator From Idaho.

ONE of the great obstacles to recovery at this time is monopoly and monopolistic prices. One of the things forcing the people to the relief roll as fast as the government can take them off is monopolistic prices which are eating away their reserves.

We can never hope for recovery until we restore purchasing power to the masses, and we can never hope to restore purchasing power to the masses so long as trusts and combines and monopolies can fix prices for 125,000,000 people.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

(By REV. P. H. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Member of Faculty, Moody Bible
Institute of Chicago)
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Lesson for April 7

THE HEAVENLY FATHER

LESSON TEXT—John 14:8-24.
GOLDEN TEXT—Like as a father
pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth
them that fear him. Psalm 103:13.
PRIMARY TOPIC—The Heavenly Father.
JUNIOR TOPIC—The Heavenly Father.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—
Why We Call God Father.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—
The Fatherhood of God.

The aim in the lessons of this quarter is to place before the pupils of the Sunday school some of the great doctrines of the Christian faith, as set forth in God's Word, with their practical application to the common relations of life.

I. Who is the Heavenly Father (Gen. 1:1).

He is the almighty God who created the universe (Ps. 80:2). He was before all things; God is the infinite and perfect Spirit in whom we live and move and have our being. He is omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent. He was not only before all things, but the cause of all things.

II. What the Heavenly Father Does.

1. He created the universe (Gen. 1:1; cf. vv. 26, 27). The universe came into being by the will and act of the personal Being called God. Man himself is a creation of God.

2. He has provided salvation for lost men (1 John 4:9). He gave his only Son, who whosoever believeth in him might live through him (John 3:16).

3. He preserves us (Ps. 135:1-11). The preserving mercy of God transcends the following gracious beneficent acts:

a. He forgives all our iniquities (v. 3). This he is able to do because of the righteous provision he made for sin in the atonement wrought out by Jesus Christ.

b. He heals all our diseases (v. 4). This healing refers to the body and the soul. He first renovates man's moral nature and then his physical nature.

c. He redeems the life from destruction (v. 4). Redemption implies the payment of all demands against the debtor.

d. He satisfies the mouth (v. 5). God satisfies all legitimate desires, so that youth is renewed like the eagle. In redemption man's original capacities are restored to their native vigor.

e. He executes righteousness and judgment (v. 6-12). The wrongs of life are righted and man is thus relieved of the burdens which they entail.

f. He plies his children (vv. 13, 14). This plying of the father is but a faint suggestion of the sympathetic compassion of the heavenly Father.

4. He chastens his children (Heb. 12:5-11).

a. The fact (v. 5, 6). Every one who is God's spiritual child experiences chastening, an unmistakable evidence of sonship.

b. How it should be received (vv. 6, 7). It is the token of his love (v. 6). The purpose of it (v. 7). It is to bring the child into subjection to induce reverence (v. 8). It is to produce holiness (v. 10). It is to develop fruits of righteousness (v. 11).

5. He cares for his children (Matt. 6:11, 25). The child of God who has come to know his heavenly Father as the almighty Creator and Preserver, whose very essential being is love, will trust the Father for daily bread without anxiety or fear.

III. The Heavenly Father Revealed in Jesus Christ (John 14:8, 9).

The supreme purpose of the coming of the Son of God was to reveal God (John 1:3). Only a being of God's essential nature could reveal him. Jesus Christ became man in order that he might reveal God to man. Only the one who knows Jesus Christ knows God.

IV. How Men Come to Know God as the Father (John 3:34).

It is through regeneration. The new birth is absolutely essential to a knowledge of God as the Father. We are children of God by faith in Jesus Christ (Gal. 3:26).

V. Our Responsibility to the Heavenly Father (Matt. 6:24-34).

The true child who has come to know his Father

1. Will give him undivided affection (v. 24). The child of God makes the unequivocal choice between the heavenly Father and the world.

2. He will not be anxious about food and clothing, as stated above.

3. He will diligently seek the kingdom of God and his righteousness (vv. 33, 34). He will subordinate temporal things to the things of the Spirit. This is not a warning against legitimate forethought but against anxious worry.

Fight Your Habits
The most vital religious thing that a man can do is to fight his way through habits and deficiencies, and back to pure, unadorned elements in his nature, which are the ineffable traces of the Divine workmanship, and alone really worth fighting for.—Weiss.

Immortality
When, by nobler culture, by purer experience, by breathing the air of a higher duty, vitality at length creeps into the soul, the instincts of immortality will wake within us.

The Man From Yonder

By HAROLD TITUS

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CHAPTER X—Continued

"What's the difficulty, Brandon? Didn't you expect to see me this morning?"

"Why . . . I . . . That is, I thought—"

Ben stepped close and dropped his voice nearly to a whisper.

"You thought I wouldn't be walking today? Was that it?"

"Not walking? I don't know what you're talking about." The older man's self-control was coming back rapidly now that his fright had passed away.

"I just came in to get matters straight between us, Brandon. Several serious things have happened to the Hunt Owl but in spite of them the Hunt Owl is booming; now, I promise, I can look for things to happen to me. Before anything does, however, I'm not rash enough to be reckless that it won't—"

"I want you to get me straight."

The last vestige of his smile was gone by then. He stood spread-legged, hands locked behind his back, eyes boring into Brandon's gaze.

"I'm not interested in—"

"But you'll listen! You'll listen or I'll choke you until you'll beg for the opportunity to listen, Brandon! You'll listen to me this morning and I'll be the first and last time."

"I know a great deal. I can prove but little. I know that you started in to run me out by sending Duvel to clean up my camp. Next, you tried to cripple my operation by having a firebug touch off the mill. Next, you or some of your men stole a piston head out of the express—"

"Don't go too far, young man!"

"I won't. The plot of it is—the lousy bluffs for you, Brandon!"

"After that, you tried it nicely and blew up my tracks. You almost had us two or three times. But you dropped! The Hunt Owl is up on its knees, will be on its feet in a month if we keep going and I'll be sitting on the world by the time breakup hits us. All you've done to the job has only helped it."

"That's that! Next you try to get me, thinking, probably, that if you knock the skipper off the bridge the craft will fall for certain. You're wrong, there. You can't look my men, because they're too many for you; you can't stop the Hunt Owl by getting me out of the picture. But if you want to keep on trying, it's on your own funeral. I've only one thing to ask of you: try to play the white man, Brandon, and fight your own fights!"

His face was dark with rage, now, and he emphasized his last words by downward thrusts of clenched hands along his thighs.

Brandon smiled lightly.

"You're a queer young man," he remarked. "You dream in broad daylight and with your eyes open."

"A peculiarly detailed dream, Brandon. I've said all I have to say about the job and about myself but there is another matter left to be mentioned while I'm here. I won't even utter her name in your hearing, but any man who would pull a trick like you did and involve a girl . . . Brandon, a snake's belly is sky-high compared to you!"

And then, touched the well-springs of rage that had been dammed back until the moment.

"You fool!" the man said heavily. The words came like the first break in a levee; slow, sluggish words. . . . And then, like the following toss of foam was the frothing rage in his scream. "You fool! I'll drive you out of this country! I'll hang your operation up for the crows to pick! I'll astring the bones of this timber and your own bones across this country! I'll swing his arms in wide, wild gestures."

He stopped, sobbing for breath, and his teeth clicked in an agony of passion.

"Dawn? Not mention her name? Well, I will. . . . She's mine, you fool, body and soul! She's been mine for years. . . . Because she smiled at you, because she played with you, don't think she's interested, fool! She's—"

He swayed backward as Elliott lurched toward him, but their bodies did not lock.

White and trembling, Ben stayed his own rush.

"Not . . . Don't want to brawl over her," he choked. "But if you mention her name to me again I'm likely to lose my head and tear your hide off your carcass!"

His rage was so high, so holy, that the fear it inspired carried through Brandon's frenzy and the man stood silent, perhaps in awe.

Ben relaxed.

"Now," he said quietly, "I've just one thing to ask, Brandon. It's this: fight your own battles!"

He turned on his heel and slammed the door behind him.

CHAPTER XI

Ben began unthinkingly his team with the basto of high temper but before he had finished Able Armitage hailed him from across the street and came hurrying through the rutted snow.

The old justice's face was marked

by an expression of concern and he came close before he spoke.

"I hear that Bart Delaney's in town."

"I came to see me yesterday."

"Yeah. Took a long look at me . . . over the slights of a rifle."

"Don't! Why, son?"

Elliott laughed mirthlessly and told what had happened in the Hunt Owl choppling the day before.

"So he's gotten down to the hiring of a killer?" Able looked anxiously into Ben's face. "Son . . . It can't go on. Timber or no timber; success or failure for the Hunt Owl, you've got to think of yourself!"

"I'm doing that. I've been to see Brandon and tried to drive him into the open. That's all I ask of him; that he fight fair."

"And if he won't, what?"

"Then I'll have to smother him out!" Able clicked his tongue.

"Benny, your way of doing things scares me! Why, this can't go on. It mustn't! It's your own affair, for sure, when he tried to shoot you down, but maybe, perhaps, possibly, I'm going to beg you to be careful. So long as Delaney's in the country you've got to keep low, get back to camp; stay there; let us pick some place. I can trust to follow Bart and Brandon night and day so you'll not be caught."

"No," Ben shook his head resolutely. "I'll go on about my business as I should. I've never run yet and don't like to start any fast work now."

"But it's your life that's at stake, Ben! Don't be silly. That's what recklessness is: downright silliness! That's not like you. Why, not taking precautions in this thing is like monkeying with a high tension wire."

"No good, Able. I couldn't hold my head if I laid out after the play I've made."

So Able was forced to give up after a time and shuffled up the street, drawing off his mitten again and rubbing his face briskly with his palm.

He had only reached his office and was unlocking the door when Aunt Em, walking grimly as if with a definite purpose, approached.

"Good morning," he began.

"Forget the pulley, Able Armitage?" the woman said sharply. "You're in trouble. So are we all, maybe. That's why I came to see you. Is it true what they say that this Bart Delaney has showed up here in Tincup?"

"As true as disease or death or anything else unpleasant."

"That's what I heard! Do I have to guess why he's come?"

Able untied his scarf and shook his head sadly.

"No, Em. Your first guess will be right. And he took a shot at Benny yesterday."

"And missed, I'd judge from the look of him just now. But if he's still here there'll be a next time; and he won't miss then. Did you do your duty and send the boy to some safe place?"

Able sighed and told her of his talk with Ben.

"So you couldn't make him listen to reason?" she muttered. "Well, if you can't, I can't. And, as failing, there's only one other who would have a ghost of a show."

"Dawn?"

She nodded. "Dawn could. But she won't. . . . She won't go to him now. She wouldn't even listen to me talk about him, she's in such a state. She's up to the ears in love with Ben Elliott or I've got three legs! And then to hear that scandalous woman do what she did about it!"

She sat down heavily in a chair and drew a great breath.

"I don't have to ask you or any other man about Ben Elliott, Able! I know the clean and decent folks when I see 'em. I'd bet my reputation as a Christian woman on that boy! That piece of play acting at the dance was some of Nick Brandon's work, you can bet your red cent! I had to give him a piece of my mind just for relief the other day and, goodness me, what a look he gave me! Why, Able, that man's worse than ever I thought! My, oh, my! He gave me a look that like to freeze the blood right in my veins, after all the years of palaver and soft talk! I've listened to him!"

"Well, what I'm getting at is this: The boy's in danger of being murdered every minute of day and night unless he takes your advice. There's no one

SYNOPSIS

Ben Elliott—from "Yonder"—arrives at the lumbering town of Tincup, with Don Stuart, old, very sick man, whom he has befriended. Nicholas Brandon, the town's leading citizen, resents Stuart's presence, trying to force him to leave, and Elliott, resenting the act, knocks him down. Judge Able Armitage hires him to run the one lumber camp, the Hunt Owl, that Brandon has not been able to grab. This belongs to Dawn McManus, whose father has disappeared with a murder charge hanging over his head. Brandon sends Duvel to beat up Ben, and Ben throws him out of camp. Don Stuart dies, leaving a letter for Elliott, believing he can win the fight by his own efforts. Fire breaks out in the mill, then, when the flames are subdued, discovers it was started with gasoline. Elliott gets on offer for logs, that will provide money to tide him over. But a definite time is set. Ben discovers Dawn McManus is not a child, as he had supposed, but a beautiful young woman. The railroad bridge over which the Hunt Owl lumber must pass is blown up. By superhuman efforts Ben builds a new bridge delivery with only a few minutes to spare. Brandon compels a woman (known as "Lydia") who is in his power, to accuse Elliott of misconduct with a girl. At a dance to which Elliott escorts Dawn, Lydia makes public her charges. Overwhelmed, Elliott can only make a feeble denial. Dawn, apparently believing him guilty, leaves the dance without waiting for him. While in the woods, Elliott is fired on, and drops, seemingly dead, but he has been a ruse to make his enemy believe him dead. This would-be killer is proved to be Bart Delaney, notorious desperado.

left to try to talk him into being careful but Dawn. And how am I going to get her to see her duty when she goes into a cryin' fit every time his name's mentioned? Yes, sir. Every time she hears his name."

"She doesn't yet see that the affair was a put-up job, then?"

"See? She can't see anything, Able Armitage! Put yourself in her place. Suppose you were a young girl who's had the things to hear that she has all her life; and suppose you fell in love for the first time; and suppose that young man was accused of such untruths right in public with everybody listening and cawping? Would you stop to figure that the reason he seemed guilty was natural? That the thing was so far fetched from the truth and such a shock that he was all kerfummoxed? I should say you wouldn't! You'd do just what she's doing; make yourself all sick with chills and fever by cryin'!"

She twitched at the skirts of her cloak, nervously and glared at the old justice as though he were in sworn enemy instead of a friend.

"What alls her is shock. She ain't got over the shock yet and every time his name or anything else about him is mentioned it sets her off again. She'll get over it, give her time. But then she'll be so humiliated to think she didn't use her reason that she won't be herself now! There ain't any time to lose. She should patch up her misunderstanding with him right today—right this hour—and use her influence over her eyes him to keep low. But how it's to be done I'd like to know. For Lord's sake, Able, ain't you got a single suggestion?"

The justice had been studying light wood into his stove during this. Now he touched a match to the timber, opened the drafts and stood with hands behind him, rusty overcoat unbuttoned and drooping, deep in thought.

"It's difficult to get anyone in her state to use reason. Maybe the shock of knowing that Ben's life is in danger would be a counter irritant to this other shock. Maybe not. If the affair of last week could be cleared up, if Dawn could be shown that this Lydia woman was only carrying out a plan . . . But I wonder . . ."

Aunt Em stiffened in her chair. She looked hard at Able and her eyes narrowed a trifle.

"You see," he resumed, "if the girl—"

"Hold on, Able Armitage!" she went in, holding up a hand in warning. "Hold on, now! I've got to think. . . . Got to think, I tell you! And I can't think while you carry on your gabble! You leave me alone, now. . . . Keep your tongue still. . . . They say a woman's tongue is hung in the middle and loose at both ends. . . . But . . . Yum . . ."

As she pressed one hand over her eyes her words dwindled to unintelligible mumbings.

"I've got it," she cried excitedly after a moment. "I've got it, now! You stay right here, Able! You stay until I come back. If it works, it works. . . . If it don't, it'll be time to talk some more!"

She moved resolutely to the door, left the office and strode down the street. People of Tincup watched her pause; people she had known for years spoke to her and drew no response, not even so much as a glance or a nod. On past the bank, the post office, the pool room. . . . On beyond all the stores, on down to the depot.

There, on the platform, she stood a long interval staring across the tracks to that short row of houses on Section Thirty-Seven. The station agent came out of the office and looked at Em in surprise.

"Hello!" he cried. "What brings you down here before—"

"Homer," she cut in grimly, "in which one of them nasty places does this Lydia woman live?"

"Why-why . . . Why, now should I know?" he evaded as a red flush crept up his collar. "In the one at this end, I think. I'm not sure, of course. . . . I think she does, though. . . ."

But he no longer had a listener. Hesitant, slowly with something like defiant majesty, the woman crossed the tracks, with never another word to her informant and never a look to right or left. Her head was up, her mouth set, and her long nose wrinkled as if at a

disgusting odor. A woman up by the stores shaded her eyes and peered at the moving figure and stared and stopped. Aunt Em Coburn, headed for Thirty-Seven! Why, it couldn't be! But Aunt Em mounted the steps. She rapped at fourth and eleventh and the scented panel of the door. She went within, leaving a dozen long-distance watchers to wonder.

It was long before she emerged and then . . . Ah, then Thiney had a slight to see, a subject for speculation! For by Aunt Em's side moved the woman Lydia, collar of her fur coat high about her face as if to hide the traces of tears which hastily applied powder could not eradicate.

Tears from those lined eyes? Nothing less! For woman knew woman and before Aunt Em had failed to wait out five minutes she had discovered the weakness in her armor, the clean spot left in her heart. And how Emma Coburn could be! She talked that clean spot to a glow, glowing, glowing. She talked Lydia in out of her house, across the tracks; talked her into that show, in a main street, flagrant march up the main street; talked her out of all but one look of misgiving at the windows of Nicholas Brandon's offices. . . . And around the corner and in beneath the hemlocks which whispered above the sauz white house. They entered, where Dawn McManus had hidden since the woman's words sent her flying from the dance hall to the sanctuary of Aunt Em's understanding arms.

All the way out to camp Dawn snuggled close against Able in his worn old buffalo coat. Now and again she trembled a bit; once she cried softly a few minutes. But much of the time she talked.

"I think it was the man I used to call Uncle who did that thing!" she

cried. "Why haven't you told me, Able? Why haven't you warned me?"

"What he's done, what he's been, what he is, were no things for you, Dawn, girl. I've just tried . . . to stand between you and many unpleasant things. You've had your share as it was."

"I could have stood this one more," she replied, stoutly enough. "It hasn't been so bad these last few years, knowing that everybody thinks my father a murderer. I'd just gotten myself above that and now . . . and now . . ."

"What now?" Able asked gently. She looked at him through tears.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Hay-Wire Does Not Mean Same Among Lumbermen
Individual in all things, New England has its own meaning for a word used in various parts of the country as slang. Elsewhere "hay-wire" may be synonymous with "erratic" or a "little mad." In Dr. Frank Vizelet's records of the venacular slang use of the phrase "gone hay-wire" is defined as signifying something or someone "gone wrong." In Maine's North Woods the serious implications of that usage are fully understood.

No greater slur can be cast upon a lumberman's equipment than to say "It's a hay-wire outfit." Hay-wire is used in temporary repairs. The man who thus employs it is foresighted and ingenious, but the man who habitually uses hay-wire instead of making permanent repairs is shiftless.

The hay for the lumbermen's boraxes comes bound in bales. When these bales are broken the wise teamster saves for emergencies the hay-wire which held them together. A good "toter" would not start his team on a trip without taking hay-wire any more than he would set forth without an ax or a pall.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Green Tea Far East's Choice
Green tea made from the unfertilized leaf is the choice of the Far East and is made entirely in China and Japan. Black from the fertilized leaf is made in India.

Americans to Restore

Mayan City of Copan

The ancient Mayan city of Copan, in western Honduras near the Guatemalan border, will be restored to its former splendor, as far as possible, in the near future. Work will begin at once. It was announced by Julius L. Lay, retiring United States minister to Honduras. The restoration will be made by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, co-operating with the government of Honduras.

Copan was one of the largest and most ancient cities of the Mayas, whose civilization was among the finest developed on the American continent before the coming of Columbus. It was a great center of American culture in the early years of the Christian era in the Old world. In it was found the famous astronomical stone which revealed that the Mayas had as great a knowledge of astronomy as any people in existence at that time.

The city was abandoned to the jungle about 1,000 years ago and has well off the beaten track. Until about a year ago no one had reported a journey of two weeks by mule over the mountains. Now it is a two-hour ride by plane from Tegucigalpa, the capital.

Dr. Pier's Eye-Site Prescription makes most eye ailments disappear. No need to be diagnosed in a doctor's or hospital ward.

Identification
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County Treasurer's Statement.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public funds by the Treasurer of Morgan County for the year ending April 23, 1904, and published to comply with the Statutes for the information of the tax payers of the county.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Preston Lacy, Dep. Sher. fee bill.</td> <td>10.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interest on same.</td> <td>25.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Raymond Parks, information.</td> <td>50.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interest on same.</td> <td>1.15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Preston Lacy, making arrests, 64 cases.</td> <td>91.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interest on same.</td> <td>5.25</td> </tr> </table>	Preston Lacy, Dep. Sher. fee bill.	10.00	Interest on same.	25.00	Raymond Parks, information.	50.00	Interest on same.	1.15	Preston Lacy, making arrests, 64 cases.	91.00	Interest on same.	5.25
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SUMMARY		May 10, 1933																																																																								
General Fund																																																																										
Received from all sources, including balance on hand at beginning of year	824,103.18																																																																								
Expenditures	824,581.23																																																																								
Balance on hand	\$2,521.95																																																																								
Total exp. and bal.	\$2,4183.18																																																																								
Road and Bridge Account																																																																										
Received from all sources, including balance on hand at beginning of year	\$5,118.43																																																																								
Expenditures	\$1,885.11																																																																								
Balance on hand	\$1,293.32																																																																								
Total exp. and bal.	\$5,118.43																																																																								
Sinking Fund																																																																										
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Feb. 3, D. H. Perry, taxes, 1,000.00	G. I. Gillman, bus, election, 2.00
Feb. 3, C. E. Perry, Illinois corp., 10.00	R. T. Pendleton, hauling flour, 2.00
Feb. 3, D. H. Perry, taxes, 1,000.00	Amos Cartel, Aug. Pri., 2.00
Feb. 3, D. H. Perry, taxes, 2,187.57	Sara Barchi, Aug. Pri., 2.00
March 3, D. H. Perry, taxes, 1,751.25	Tom Holladay, haul, kindling, 1.00
March 3, D. H. Perry, taxes, 1,652.21	G. I. Holladay, bus, election, 2.00
April 23, C. A. Oskey, cash, 1.50	G. I. Fanning, haul, board of mercy,
April 23, the state Treas., fines, 2.11	508
Total Receipts, \$21,103.18	G. I. Fanning sal. 1 to 1, 1.00
	Floyd Craft, sal. to 1, 1.00
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	Floyd Craft, sal. to 110, 1

General Fund	
after Collins, Pres. election	32 35.49
F. Collins, Nov. election	1 132
Lowey, W.H.H., Nov. election	1 393
R. Bond, Pres. election	311 112
R. Bond, Pres. election	311 112
R. Bond, Nov. election	311 112
O. Barney, Nov. election	312 130
12th Assembly, County Part Supp.	
Interest on same	3 50
Floyd Chair, sold to F. J. 39	66.67
Interest on same	3 25.0
F. Family, clerk board of super	3 25.0
supp.	3 25.0
Interest on same	3 5.0
G. I. Family, sold to F. J. 39	66.67
Interest on same	3 25.0
Refund, to cost of bus	3 5.0
Refund, to cost of bus	3 5.0

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W. Faulm, <i>Irish, Jerry</i> , 230	Interest on same, 163

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W. Stock, N. B. allowance, 1932,	125.00
M. Gardner, making settlement with sheriff 1932,	162.50
W. Back,	50.00
W. Back,	50.00
Wm. Triplett, Aug. Pri.,	5.00
Chas. Blum, Nov. election,	2.00
W. Holbrook, Aug. Pri.,	3.00
W. Byes, Nov. election,	3.00
W. A. Low vital statistics,	2.25
M. H. Plam, sd. 1 or house,	75.41
Wm. Ma., sd. faller,	11.00
L. Lewis, Nov. election,	3.00
L. Lewis, Aug. Pri.,	3.00
R. Rowland, 3 days fiscal court	18.00
M. Lawson, Nov. election,	3.00
Interest on same,	1.00
Key, State Tel. Co. service in 9-1-31	11.20
Interest on same,	1.10
Custer Jones, right of way,	75.00
Interest on same,	1.50
June 7, 1933	
M. B. White, 3 days fiscal court	18.41
R. L. Mather, Nov. election,	7.21
M. M. Lewis, Nov. election,	3.00
J. W. Cox, viewing road	4.00
Thos. Richardson, 1 day fiscal court	6.00
Thos. Richardson, 3 days fiscal court	18.00
Everett Day,	12.42
Edwin Adams, Nov. election,	3.00

W. H. Sullivan, Aug. 1861	3.36	J. H. Tipton, Nov. election	5.21
H. W. Sullivan, Jan. 1862	3.00	Oscar Arnett, 6 months Ed. Lykins and Margaret Reed	9.00
W. Adams, Ellis Adams	3.37	P. H. Reed, election	3.00
W. Adams, Ellis Adams	9.34	C. P. Henry, expenses to Frankfort	20.11
William Adams, voting place Aug. 1861	2.00	Missouri Sparks, 1861 statistics	7.50
Zeke Williams, a loan note	2.00	Alfred Sparks, 1861 statistics	3.00
W. H. Barker, allowances	2.00	Interest on same	1.00
W. H. Barker, allowances	2.00	Oscar Arnett, 6 months Harry Lykins and Margaret Reed	9.00
Ed. Sparks, 1861 statistics	7.50		

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M. Hutchinson, Nov. election	.29				25.70	AI
		Interest on same				
J. H. Jones, Nov. election	.31					
J. H. Jones, county's part supervisor	.25					AI
		Interest on same			11.61	
L. S. Lewis, Nov. election	.30					
R. L. Jones, Nov. election	.32					
R. L. Jones, Nov. election	.32					
F. E. Flinn, Aug. 1st	.42					
F. Pedfrey, county's part supervisor	.25					

JULY 21, 1933

M. A. Gray 25.00

Aug. 15, 1933

L. D. Carter, vital statistics .25
 Naamie Sebastian, vital statistics .50

A. Low, city statistician	3.50	Malcolm Allen, Aug. Pri.	5.85	11.
Barber, county's part supervisor	6.00	G. W. Adams, Henry Phillips to	10.00	11.
	25.50			
Wadkins, Nov. election	3.42	Shifford Carroll, Nov. election	3.37	11.
Wadkins, Aug. Pri.	3.00	Charles, Frankland, harvest	3.00	11.
Wheeler, Nov. election	3.00	Preslon Lacey, dep. shor. for ill.	20.00	8.
Wheeler, Nov. election prisoners	Condon Dennis, Nov. election	3.00	8.	
	2.00	W. G. Lewis, Aug. Pri.	3.00	8.
Wheeler, Aug. Pri.	3.00	W. G. Perry, taxide hire request	3.00	8.
Preslon Lacey, Nov. election	3.00	Philiz		

to Lacey, Aug. Pri.	4.80	D. H. Perry, 9 days election camr.	
L. Mann bid on appropriation	18.00		
Blackwater road	60.75	D. H. Perry, 11 arrests thpur cases	
Interest on same	12.00		
W. Fannin, dynamite, rose etc.	44.07	D. H. Perry, charging right way	C
Interest on same	3.90	W. H. Staley dep. sher fee bill	43.25 C
William Williams allowance	10.00	Coon & Hunt, Aug. pri	3.42 C
Henry B. Williams allowance	10.00	Hendrix, Aug. pri	3.42 C
Jerry Debb's allowance	4.00	4 B. Watson A. P. pri drfts	3.00 C

Interest on same..... 1.97 Harrison Stacey, Nov. election....3.00 4

H. H. Stacy, oil same.....	1.00
H. H. Stacy, oil p. sh. per bill.....	.38
Interest on same.....	1.60
Oct. 10, 1933	
J. Stevens, allowance.....	2.00
E. Williams, allowance.....	2.00
A. Ellen R., allowance.....	2.00
P. Henry, expenses to Frankfurt	15.00
E. Williams, allowance.....	15.00
D. Childers, mattress for bed.....	5.00
B. White, 1 day fiscal court.....	6.00
T. Ferguson, clerk for Keeton	15.00
Dec. 1, 1933	
H. H. Stacy, sal. to 1-1-33.....	100.00
Jan. 15, 1934	
Wmmerly? Bank, int. on claims to	17.91 21
L. J. Nickell, sal. to 8-1-33.....	100.00
P. Henry, sal. to 7-1-33.....	200.00
L. J. Nickell, sal. to 6-1-33.....	100.00
L. J. Nickell, sal. to 5-1-33.....	200.00
L. J. Nickell, sal. to 4-1-33.....	100.00
L. J. Nickell, sal. to 3-1-33.....	200.00
P. Henry, sal. to 2-1-33.....	100.00
P. Henry, sal. to 1-1-33.....	100.00
S. Richardson, 1 day fiscal court	6.00
M. May, sal. to 10-1-33.....	11.00
R. Elam, sal. to 12-1-33.....	21.00
C. T. May, mose for court.....	10.00
C. T. May, sal. to 7-1-33.....	11.00
Interest on account.....	1.00
Dec. 27, 1933	
L. Lykins, sal. to 10-1-33.....	20.00
B. Whitte, 6 days fiscal court.....	60.00
Garter, Aug. Pri.....	5.44
Dyer, Aug. Pri.....	3.60
A. Williams, Aug. Pri.....	3.00
L. C. Nickell, sal. to 11-1-33	100.00
F. Nickell, sal. to 10-1-33	100.00
A. Benton, Aug. Pri.....	100.00
A. Benton, Nov. election.....	3.00
See McKenzie, hauling ment.....	28.91
W. Cox, 1 day fiscal court.....	6.00
L. Lykins, Herbert Lee Lykins to	1-1-33
L. F. Drechsel, Int. to 1-1-31	37.50
B. Fathall, Int. to 1-1-31	37.34
B. Fathall, Int. to 1-1-31	10.54
Dec. 30, 1933	
Elle Cottle, Int from 12 1-29 to	-1-32
Dee Ptg. Co., Illing boxes.....	87.00
Rey Gilbert Co., ink and pens	3.19
L. Murray, 3 linnay cases.....	6.00
L. Murray, 1 linnay case.....	3.00
E. Phillips, Nov. election.....	3.00
N. Nickell, Aug. Pri.....	3.00
N. Nickell, Aug. Pri.....	3.00
Spradling, vital statistics.....	3.25
Spradling, medical attendance	7.50
Adams, Spradling.....	12.50
Spradling, medical attendance	7.50
Spradling, medical attendance	7.50
P. Henry, expenses to Frankfurt,	15.00
P. Henry, labor and material court	15.00
P. Henry, expenses to Frankfurt	15.00
P. Henry, 2 keg milk.....	5.00

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● Read it carefully from week to week. You will find it interesting and helpful in your discussion of world events with your neighbors and friends.

Let Our Motto Be GOOD HEALTH BY DR. LLOYD ARNOLD Professor of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine, University of Illinois, College of Medicine.

STREAMLINE HEALTH

Streamline construction of automobiles, railway locomotives and trains is becoming so common now that "streamline" seems to be a fixed word in the language. Streamline construction is associated with speed, convenience and comfort; in other words, with increased efficiency.

Have you ever stopped to consider that, due to the efforts of your public health officials, you have more efficient health than your grandfathers had, or that your father had in his youth? You really have *streamlined* health. You can work harder, live more years of your life than your grandfathers did.

In 1835 the span of life expectancy was only 30 years; today, 1935, it is approximately increased exactly 100 per cent.

We take it so for granted today that a large city is a healthy place in which to live that it is difficult to think back to the 1780-1820 half century when London was changing from a village to the first great industrial center of modern times. That half century was the beginning of the machine age.

And that beginning took a tremendous toll of life. The country population flocked into London to get the chance of the machine, but as soon as they came they died. The crowded, squalid living conditions and the long dark hours were too hard. Though the influx was constant, it was not enough to balance the rapid death rate. An authority of that time made the statement: "In 1800 the death rate was in proportion to the density of the population. He said he had observed that the more people were concentrated together in cities, the higher was the death toll."

If this condition had continued to be transpiring the one hundred and thirty-five years since that time, I doubt if we would have any cities of over 10,000 population. No one would want to live in such unhealthy places.

But we have made vast progress in safeguarding health. The health controlling agencies have made it possible to keep healthy as many people as the architects and engineers can concentrate in any given area. Indeed, the present-day death rate in large cities is as low if not lower than in sparsely populated rural communities.

It is not only doctors that are in charge of this public health service. There are many other highly educated, well-trained men and women responsible for a large part of the success of the work.

First there are the sanitary engineers who are employed in the practical application of the principles of sanitary science, such as safeguarding our drinking water. This requires a knowledge of the biological life in streams and rivers, and of stream pollution with human and animal excreta and with industrial wastes. Mosquito control also comes in this department, and the engineers must know about the life and breeding habits of mosquitoes, and must be able to identify the various mosquito species as they distinguish those which carry malaria, yellow fever and dengue fever. Those matters are only part of their duties.

If you could peep into the department of vital statistics of your state health offices, you might wonder what the mathematicians you saw there would have to do with health. They seem to be keeping books, but the books are those nearest to St. Peter. You and I are on their books. They make two records for each of us: our entrance into this world and our exit from it. They calculate death rates and by mathematical deductions they know how many people should die in 1935 from any given disease. They know what the monthly number should be, even the daily number, and they know what the age distribution should be. If the number of deaths exceeds the so-called "expectancy" then special attention is called to this fact, and the reasons why this is so must be determined. For then something unusual is happening and new control measures must be instituted.

The department of communicable diseases is made up of doctors who have specialized in this field. Then there are laboratories in which there are many persons trained in bacteriology, serology and chemistry. They make tests and analyses of all sorts. In brief, every matter connected with public health in any way comes under the supervision of your state department of public health.

It is due to this supervision that we no longer fear typhoid fever, cholera or other epidemic diseases.

But while we have made enormous strides in public health, most of them in the last hundred years, we public health officials are far from satisfied. We want the public health to be much better than it is. We want, for instance, to wipe diphtheria off the face of the earth. We have the knowledge to do it now, and if every parent in the country would co-operate, we could accomplish it. Likewise we could be free of tuberculosis.

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Says WILL ROGERS

BEVERLY HILLS—Well all I know is just what I read, either in the papers or in the mail. The other day I went "fopping off" about holding companies. Now as a matter of fact I don't know a thing about a "holding company."

I had read naturally that there was graft and inflated values in the forming of a lot of them. Then when I read Mr. Roosevelt's tirade against them, I say to myself, well here is a man that must know what he is talking about. He is not given to just having it in for a legitimate enterprise.

So as Congress had been pretty good that day and done nothing, why that left me nothing to yap about, so seeing the President's headline about em, why I said, a holding company is like a fellow handing the other fellow the swag while they search you.

Well I didn't figure that little half-witted remark would upset the whole holding company business. But I forgot that a remark generally hurts in proportion to its truth. If it is so untrue as to be ridiculous why nobody pays any attention to it. And on the other hand I don't want to get any remark that will be so true that it hurts. I mean really hurts. So I was in wrong both ways. Now I don't know what it is, but right or wrong, there must be some little teeny weeny bit of underground connivance connected with the idea of holding companies, or is there?

Now be honest. In a straight forward legitimate business, a farm, a store, a little manufacturing concern, or any business, what makes the holding company necessary? Don't it have something to do with shifting the responsibility over to another company that are liable only for so much? Now may I don't I don't know. Anyhow I got some fine sensible and fair letters from real people that had confidence in the companies. Of course 99 out of a hundred were working for one, or had stock in em, but anyhow it showed a spirit of fair play. They felt that I was wrong, and I am sure that I didn't know enough about em to know if I was or not.

Now you will say well what did you pop off when you didn't know what you were talking about. Well if you are going to stop that, why America would be spooked. There is not any of us real sure of what we are yapping about. You see, here is something that any of us that write have found out, if we write or say something that agrees with you, why then we become quite a smart guy in your estimation. But if we should write or say something that don't agree with your idea of the same subject, then we become a "Menace" and should be eliminated from the public prints. So we are only good as long as we agree with you. But a lot of these were mighty fair.

Here they are: "This is a fan letter, and also a matter of life and death. You have hurt me and many more but I know its unintentional. I work for the West Penn Power Co. as good people as any one ever worked for, so give us a fair deal. Dan Winslow, Pittsburg Pa."

York Nebraska R. A. Graham. "My faith in my company who employ me is unshaken."

Frank Dinwiddie Walker, Philadelphia. "I work with the United Gas and Improvement Co. a group which you and I would be glad to own as a family."

A gentleman named J. E. Mann, N. Y. "Shoemaker stick to your last. You are supposed to be a comedian. Stay one." Henry Rieming, investment bonds, Philadelphia. "Suppose your money is in tax exempt securities? No its in a few acres of Cal land which is worth about one tenth of what I paid for it."

Here is one headed "Revels Homoratic Clown. How do you know how a thief passes money to an accomplice unless you have been one or the other?" No name. He was afraid I would sue him. I wouldn't. He may be right.

J. R. Lowe, Duluth, Minn. "Were you serious Bill, or just kidding? Its serious business with a lot of us."

Olin Tomlinson, 525 Lexington Ave. N. Y. says I was too hard on em, and may Olin was right. R. R. Morgan, La Jolla Cal (there is pretty near a neighbor) he says there is a great many women who have stock in them and that it would destroy that. Now I don't think Roosevelt wanted to destroy anybody's stock. Anyhow I hope he don't. That wouldn't be right. Everybody I imagine is in sympathy with the stock holders.

And the last one is from Mr. Nottingham from Duluth Minn. who wants me to give it more study. And they are fair. Nobody wants to shoot me. Its too complicated for me to learn about. I will stay with the Senate. I know those guys backwards, cause thats the way they are generally going. So take up your holding company squabbles with Roosevelt, and lay off me, and thanks for your friendly criticism.

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OUR COMIC SECTION

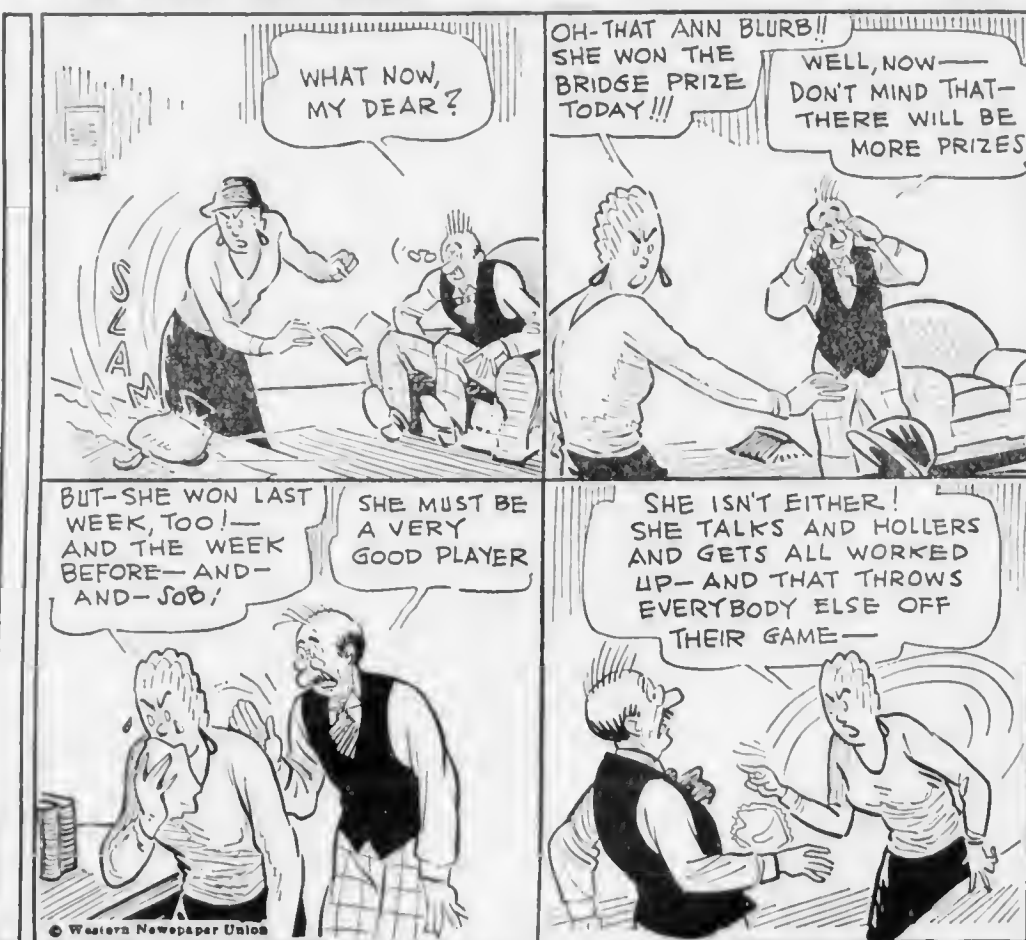
Events in the Lives of Little Men



THE FEATHERHEADS

By Osborne

Volume



FINNEY OF THE FORCE

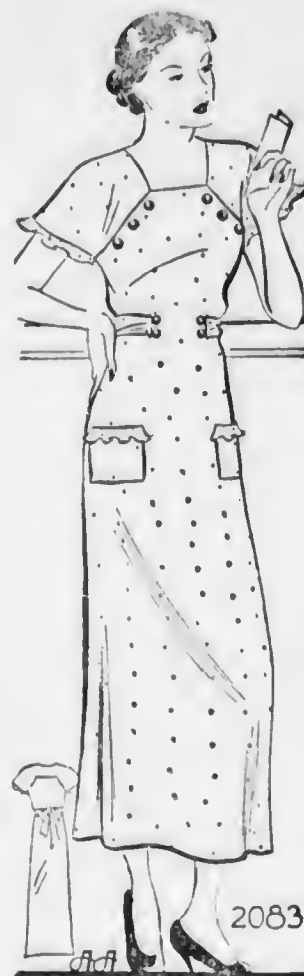
By Ted O'Loughlin

Say It With Flowers



SIMPLE TO MAKE; EASY TO WEAR

PATTERN 2083



When a busy housewife finds a frock as pretty and as simple to make up as the one illustrated, she'll make several of them in different colors—that is, she will if she's very clever. There are only three pieces to the body of this dress, the back, the yoke—cut in one with the sleeves—and the front. Cut them out, sew them up, add the slimming half belt which ties into a perky little bow at the back, and the smart patch pockets, with frills on the sleeves and the pockets or omit them altogether—and in less than the time it takes to tell about it you'll have one of the daintiest house frocks you've seen in a long, long time!

Pattern 2083 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34. Size 14 takes 2 1/2 yards 34 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

SEND FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this pattern. Write plainly name, address, and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to Sewing Circle Pattern Department, 213 West Seventeenth Street, New York City.

Smiles

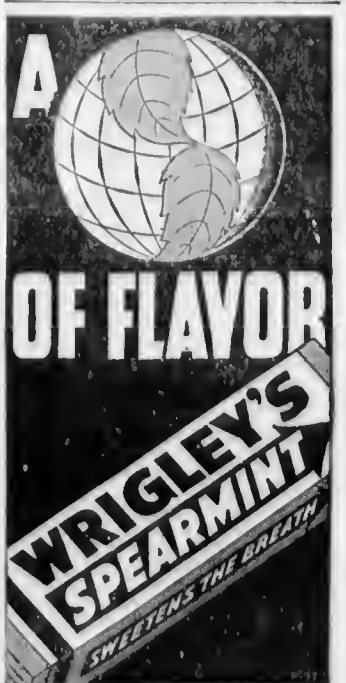
GOB HUMOR

"Curse It! Curse It!" hissed the villain, snatching at the girl's wrist. "No it ain't either!" she replied. "It's a girldie."—From the U. S. S. West Virginia Mountaineer.

Deeper and Deeper
He—Take my seat, ma'am.
She—Oh, thank you.
He—A gentleman should always stand for a lady. Some men only do so for young and handsome women, but I believe in serving all alike.—Berlin Life Magazine Post.

End of It
Diner (examining menu)—Chicken croquettes, eh? What part of chicken is the croquette?
Friend—It's the part that goes on the table last.—London Answers.

Others, Maybe
"I'm sorry—I quite forgot your party the other evening."
"Oh, weren't you there?"—London Tit-Bits.



French Women Wield Power Without Votes

DOROTHY DUNBAR BROMLEY, in the New York World-Telegram.

French women are still fighting for the vote today because Napoleon believed our sex should be treated as minors. You can read that set mind of his between the lines of his gallant letters to Empress Marie Louise. He talks to her as if she were even younger than her years.

She is to be generous in her gifts to the people he designates, she is not to give gold snuff boxes, she is to be pleasant to her family and she is "never to allow anything ambitious to be said in her presence about France and politics."

Obviously Napoleon gave his "honne Louise" very little credit for judgment of her own or for any common sense.

Napoleon had one willful wife, and that was enough for him. Josephine had carried on her intrigues under his nose. But when he paid her in the same coin she had raised the roof.

So it came about that Napoleon wrote into his famous "Code Civil," "the wife must learn that she owes obedience to her husband." And, "the wife shall follow her husband wherever he goes." This was a dig at Josephine.

The "Code Napoleon" has been modified in the course of years. But even now a French wife can't leave the country without her husband's permission. She can't open a bank account without his O. K., unless she has a business or profession of her own. She can't visit friends or places of which he disapproves. And he has absolute authority over their children and property, unless the marriage contract calls for a separation of their estates.

American women in some of our states are no better off than French women, except for the fact that they have the vote. As for that, the French woman would have had the ballot some time ago if the senators

of the radical party had not feared that the female vote might strengthen the clerical party.

Since the married French woman is a chattel and since no French woman can go to the polls, American women have been in the habit of condescending to her. But we needn't waste our pity. Ask a Frenchman to make an important business decision and he is as likely as not to put you off until tomorrow. He wouldn't admit it, but he will wait to find out what his wife thinks about it.

During the war any number of French women ran their husbands' businesses and factories without a hitch. A Parisian woman of my acquaintance managed her husband's tin factory. When she heard that his outfit at the front could not communicate with headquarters for lack of telegraph wire she got hold of the proper machinery and turned to making telegraph wire.

Napoleon left a lasting imprint on the laws and customs of France. But it would have taken a greater force than the Little Corporal to stay the course of the French woman.

The French woman knows how vain men are. So she never makes a show of power. While she pretends to defer to her husband, she will let fall a suggestion which he will adopt as his own. And if she deceives him she is usually more subtle in her technique than was the willful Josephine. With all her legal disabilities she is happier than the American woman. For she is important in her husband's scheme of things twenty-four hours of the day.

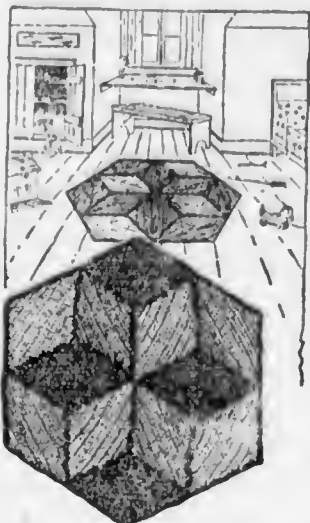
In the final analysis the French woman makes a business of understanding men. Man is her meter.

Let Your Light Shine

A life can preach what words cannot.—Rev. Dr. Bernard Idings Bell of Providence.

Crocheted Rug in "Cubes and Stars"

By GRANDMOTHER CLARK



This is another rug design that our readers will recognize as taken from the "Cubes and Stars" quilt design that is possibly a hundred years old. This rug measures thirty inches and requires about two pounds of material to crochet. It is made up of 12 diamonds and slip stitched together to form a star or blocks, depending on the way the color scheme is worked out. It is always an interesting rug to study (count the cubes) and well adapted for a child's room.

This is one of the twenty beautiful crocheted rugs shown in colors with directions in rug book No. 24. If this rug interests you send the to our Rug Department and get the instructions for making this rug and nineteen others.

Address HOME CRAFT CO., Dept. C, Nineteenth & St. Louis Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

When writing for any information include a stamped addressed envelope for reply.

FEASTING HALL USED BY STONE AGE MEN FOUND

A feasting hall used by men in the dim ages before history began has been found outside the entrance of Whangarua Harbour, New Zealand. G. Fleming and L. Frear, both of Whangarua, noticed a small crevice in a rock wall along the coast. They forced their way through into a rapidly widening cavern, as big as a dance hall. The floor of the cavern was covered to a depth of some inches with the dust of ages and the remains of past inhabitants. Although there were many skeletons, the cavern was apparently not used as a regular burial place. There were cooking and sleeping places and many signs of feasting. Bones of fish, birds, animals and human beings were mingled, and there were also what appeared to be bones of the extinct moa, a bird often 14 feet tall. Wooden fishhooks with shell-tipped barbs were found. It is by no means certain that the skeletons are those of Maoris, in view of the cutting reddish hair found on some of the skulls. The Maori invariably has black, rather straight hair. If the skeletons are not those of Maoris, they must be those of the mythical people who inhabited New Zealand long before the coming of the Maori.

Protecting Cables

Damage to cables laid on the sea bottom by the trawls of deep-sea fishermen has long been a serious and costly problem to cable companies. One such company has been spending an average of \$250,000 a year in repairing its cables. Now a "sea-plug" has been perfected which, towed along behind a cable-laying steamer, will bury a cable 15 inches below the ocean bed out of reach of all grappling devices and other fishing equipment. In a recent test 100 miles off the southwest coast of Ireland, the cable steamer, Lord Kelvin, plowed under 20 miles of cable in this way and scores of attempts with grappling hooks dragged over the sea floor failed to reach the cable.

Ideal Community

You cannot make good citizens without making good men. The state is the individual writ large. And the finest wealth consists in those things which are increased by sharing; where one man's gain is not another man's loss.—Dennings.

Criminal Has Little Real Chance to "Win"

If individuals considering a criminal venture could walk through the big new Department of Justice building in Washington, and see for themselves what cards detective science has stacked against them, they might be warned off, some of them.

Over 4,000,000 fingerprints are on file there, so arranged that expert clerks can match a set of prints sent in for inquiry if they are among the 4,000,000. The office of information exchanges prints with 60 countries in keeping its files.

Nine thousand of the most notorious criminals in this country—bank robbers, kidnapers and others—are further catalogued in a single finger-print file, where each of their ten fingers is separately indexed for ready reference. Dillinger thought he changed his prints, but the experts identified them on 391 unchanged prints.

In another file are cards showing over 5,000,000 names, nicknames and aliases. Nicknames have a way of sticking, in the underworld. Govern-

ment detectives have 70,000 aliases and nicknames at their fingertips. Brass Monkey, Boycar Casey, Rooster, Round, Bowlegged Joe may be traced, though they change their real names a dozen times.

Another file shows typewriter standards, enabling investigators to find out what make of machine was used in a typed note. A toy typewriter figured in one recent case, but the office had not overlooked this when it made up its typewriter file.

Handwriting and typewriting of criminals are also on file in these racks of green steel filing cabinets. Each individual typewriter reveals its identity by its characteristics, no less than the human hand does when it signs a name.

A file of stationary showing 25,000 water marks, is another ready reference which has trapped more than one criminal in government bond quarters.

The government's crime library has equipment for reading in-

visible writing between the lines of innocent notes. It can even read writing on a "second sheet" where a pencil has pressed hard enough to leave invisible tracing. A machine projecting parallel beams of light reflects the shadows of this "invisible" writing.

There is a trophy unit in the new offices of the government sleuths. Dillinger's straw hat and the can that held the Pischel ransom money are there—visible reminders that the Department of Justice is getting its act —Seymour Service, Kansas City Star.

Relics of Dwarf Race

The government of Mexico is investigating the ruins of a town built by a race of dwarfs. They are 75 miles from Durango and were discovered recently by M. Gamiz of that city. The site is near El Salto waterfall in the well-known Cerro Prieta or White Hill. Many remains of dwellings have been found, the largest of which is only six feet and human skeletons brought to light do not exceed 40 inches in stature but are otherwise perfectly normal and are those of adults. It has been proposed to establish the ruins when this pygmy race flourished.

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FIRESTONE pioneered the ship-by-truck movement in 1913, and ever since has consistently led in anticipating every requirement in the design and construction of truck and bus tires for every transportation condition. To accomplish this, Firestone has consistently followed the fundamental principle of its founder and active head, Harvey S. Firestone, "Always to find the way to build tires better than anyone else."

While there are many reasons why Firestone Tires are safer and more economical, there are two reasons that stand out above all others. One is Gum-Dipping; and the other is two extra layers of Gum-Dipped cords under the tread.

By Gum-Dipping, every strand in every cord is soaked in liquid rubber, preventing friction—adding extra strength and long mileage. By having two extra layers of Gum-Dipped cords placed between the tread and cord body, it is practical to use a tread with higher, more rugged shoulders and a deeper non-skid with flatter contour.

All this provides more rubber on the road, giving longer wear, greater traction and quicker stops. These two extra construction features are patented and used only in Firestone Tires. Take a forward step in maintaining schedules and reducing operating costs. Call on the Firestone Service Store or Firestone Service Dealer today.

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Greatest tire ever built for all-round service. Unequalled for high speeds and heavy hauling.

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	For quick starts and longer mileage.	For better braking control.	FIRESTONE RADIATOR HOSE

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<p>ROAR, BOYS, ROAR</p>	<p>IT TASTES LIKE MORE</p>
<p>WHAT A FLAVOR</p>	<p>WHAT A SAVOR</p>
<p>ZIPPITY-ZOW—IT'S GRAND AND HOW!</p>	
<p>GRAPE-NUTS FLAKES</p>	

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